



I

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



OF KIDSGROVE



# ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT

FOR

1966



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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL  
OF KIDSGROVE



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
AND  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
FOR THE YEAR

1966



*Chairman Public Health Committee:*  
*Councillor F. W. BOWYER*

# URBAN DISTRICT OF KIDSGROVE

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## Public Health Officers of the Local Authority :

J. TOLLAND, L.R.C.P., Ed., L.R.C.S., Ed., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

Office: Public Health Dept., Town Hall, Kidsgrove, Staffs.

'Phone: Kidsgrove 2254.

N. ROCHE, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Chief Public Health Inspector, Housing Officer and Cleansing Superintendent

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

F. J. ROGERS,

A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector

G. JONES

A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Student Public Health Inspector:

G. W. HANCOCK

Technical Assistant

E. EDWARDS

## District Health Visitors (*under control of County Council*)

Kidsgrove District: Nurse V. M. Simcox, S.R.N., S.C.M., S.R.F.N., H.V. Cert.  
36, Hollinwood Road, Kidsgrove. ('Phone: Infant Welfare Centre—Kidsgrove 2289)

Nurse H. Phillips, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., Inglewood Drive, Porthill.  
( 'Phone: Infant Welfare Centre—Kidsgrove 2289)

Talke District: Nurse S. E. Llewellyn, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., 48, Hillary Road, Whitehill.

Nurse S. T. Heath, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. Zellick, Mow Cop Road, Mow Cop  
( 'Phone: Biddulph 2328)

Newchapel District : Nurse A. Leese, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., 8, Rigby Road, Rookery.

## District Midwives (*under control of County Council*)

Nurse B. Webb, S.R.N., S.C.M., The Mount, Kidsgrove.  
( 'Phone: Kidsgrove 2221)

Miss B. M. Breeze, S.R.N., S.C.M., 217, Congleton Road, Butt Lane.  
( 'Phone: Kidsgrove 2725)

Nurse M. E. H. Hughes, S.R.N., S.C.M., 59, Linley Road, Talke.  
( 'Phone: Kidsgrove 2468)

Nurse E. Beech. S.R.N., S.C.M., 37, Cedar Avenue, Butt Lane  
( 'Phone: Kidsgrove 2113)

## General Nurses (*under control of County Council*)

Nurse R. Walpole, S.R.N., 6, Bevan Avenue, Talke Pits.  
( 'Phone: Kidsgrove 2865)

Nurse I. Holmes, S.R.N., 63, Tower Hill Road, Brown Lees.  
( 'Phone: Biddulph 3465)

Nurse M. Holleran, S.R.N., Thornton, New Road, Madeley  
( 'Phone: Madeley 468)

Mr. W. Lawrence, S.R.N., 75, Fifth Avenue, Kidsgrove,  
( 'Phone: Kidsgrove 2608)



Town Hall,

Kidsgrove

**TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE KIDSGROVE  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my Annual Report for 1966.

The Registrar General's estimated population at mid 1966 was 21,700 which was an increase of 410 over the figure for 1965. The major portion of this increase is accounted for by the large excess of births over deaths, the remainder being accounted for by immigration to new housing development, which in itself should become of greater significance over the next few years.

Total live births dropped from 430 in 1965 to 428. Illegitimate births decreased from 20 in 1965 to 15. Stillbirths increased from 9 to 14.

There were 10 Infant deaths, 7 of them in the peri-natal period (i.e. during the first week of life). Of the 10 deaths 7 were due to causes unlikely to respond to any treatment and 3 which may have responded to treatment.

Deaths increased by 19 to 193 and the crude death rate to 8.85 per thousand population. Degenerative diseases of the heart and blood vessels caused 79 deaths, this being 41.1% of the total deaths. Many deaths from these degenerative diseases could be postponed and years of useful life gained by individual preventive action. Degenerative processes cannot be reversed, but much chronic ill-health could be prevented now.

The 11 deaths from cancer of the lung remain comparable with 1965 figures for this disease, but the 11 deaths from Bronchitis show a considerable increase over the figure of 3 for 1965. However, in dealing with a small population any particular major swing would have little or no significance. Cigarette smoking in particular and atmospheric pollution in general continue to be major factors in causing crippling chronic ill-health and early death from respiratory disease. Drastic reduction in the incidence of these diseases is possible by application of individual and community preventive measures. A good example of the type of measure which can be taken is the continuation by the Council of its policy of making Smoke Control Orders on proposed areas of housing development. During the year, the first Order affecting existing properties was submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for approval. This Order affects some 505 properties and will come into operation during 1967, following completion of the necessary adaptations or replacements of existing fireplaces.

The incidence of infectious diseases was again low throughout the year, the major number of notified cases being caused by an out-break of measles which commenced towards the later part of 1965.

A further 106 private houses and bungalows were completed, a decrease of 114 compared to 1965. Many of these dwellings are occupied by people moving into the district.

The scheme for extensions and improvements to the sewage system was continued during the year.

Council employees were examined as necessary in connection with the Sickness Pay Scheme and Superannuation Scheme.

In submitting this report I wish to record my appreciation of the capable help given at all times by your Public Health Inspectors, and all the other many people concerning in safe-guarding the health of the district, which compares favourably with that of surrounding districts.

I am, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN TOLLAND,

## SECTION A

### GENERAL STATISTICS

	1966	1965
Area (in acres) ... ..	4,137	4,137
Registrar General's mid-year estimate of home population (all ages) ... ..	21,700	21,296
Number of persons per acre ... ..	5.24	5.14
Number of houses in the Rate Book at 1st April, 1967 ... ..	6,851	6,489
Rateable value at 1st April, 1967 ... ..	£527,154	£476,359
Sum represented by a penny rate (Estimated) for financial year 1966/7 ..	£2,124	£2,011

### VITAL STATISTICS

	Male	Female	Total
Live Births ... ..	213	215	428
Illegitimate births ... ..	8	7	15
Illegitimate live births per 1,000 live births ... .. =	35.04		
Live birth rate per 1,000 population ... .. =	19.72		
Adjusted birth rate ... .. =	17.75	(comparability factor 0.90)	
Birth Rate (England and Wales) ... .. =	17.7		

#### NOTE ON ADJUSTED BIRTH RATE

Local birth rates are usually expressed in terms of population. These populations are estimated by the Registrar General and comprise persons of all ages, including many who quite obviously have no influence on the reproductive process. These latter do, however, affect the birth rate in that a preponderance of them in the population of an area tends to lower, and a small proportion of them to raise, the true rate. Considerable variation in the size of this proportion exists in different areas and it is therefore apparent that the elimination by standardisation of such a factor enables a truer comparison between areas.

A result on these lines is obtained through the issue by the Registrar General of a comparability factor for each area for use with birth rates. The adjusted birth rate resulting from the multiplications of the crude birth rate of an area by its comparability factor may be regarded as being comparable with the adjusted rate of any other area or with the crude rate for England and Wales.

						Male	Female	Total
Still births	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	14
(Illegitimate)	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births...	...				...	=	31.67	
Still birth rate (England and Wales) ...	...				...	=	15.4	
Total live and still births ...	...	...	...	...	...	221	221	442

						Male	Female	Total
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year of age) ...	...				...	6	4	10
(Illegitimate) ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births—Total ...	...				...	=	22.62	
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—Legitimate ...	...				...	=	24.21	
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—Illegitimate ...	...				...	=	0	
Infant mortality rate (England and Wales) ...	...				...	=	19.0	

(The lowest annual rate ever recorded in this country)

						Male	Female	Total
Neonatal mortality (deaths under 4 weeks of age) ...	...				...	4	3	7
(Illegitimate) ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births								
(first four weeks) ...	...	...	...	...	...	=	16.36	
Early neonatal mortality rate (first week)								
per 1,000 live births ...	...	...	...	...	...	=	16.36	
Perinatal mortality rate (still births plus								
deaths during the first week) per								
1,000 total live and still births ...	...	...	...	...	...	=	15.84	
Perinatal mortality rate (England and Wales) ...	...				...	=	26.3	
Maternal deaths (including abortion) ...	...				...	=	0	
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births					...	=	0	

						Male	Female	Total
Deaths—all ages ...	...	...	...	...	..	109	83	192
Death rate per 1,000 estimated population ...	..				...	=	8.85	
Adjusted death rate ...	...	...	...	...	...	=	13.36	
(Comparability factor 1.51)								

NOTE—This comparability factor is obtained and used, on a similar principle to that for comparability for births.

Death rate (England and Wales) ...	...	...	...	...	...	=	11.7	
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## CAUSES OF DEATH:

1.	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	...	...	..	0
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	..	0
3.	Syphilitic Disease	...	...	...	0
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	..	0
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	0
6.	Meningococcal Infections	...	...	...	0
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	0
8.	Measles	...	...	...	0
9.	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	...	...	...	0
10.	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	...	...	...	6
11.	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung Bronchus	...	...	...	11
12.	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	...	...	..	0
13.	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	...	...	...	2
14.	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	...	...	...	17
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	...	...	...	4
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	2
17.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	...	...	...	22
18.	Coronary Disease, Angina	...	...	...	42
19.	Hypertension, with Heart Disease	...	...	...	3
20.	Other Heart Disease	...	...	...	12
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	...	...	...	11
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	2
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	11
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	11
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	...	...	...	5
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	...	...	1
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	...	...	...	1
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...	...	0
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	...	...	...	0
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	...	...	...	0
31.	Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	0
32.	Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	...	...	...	14
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	...	...	...	5
34.	All Other Accidents	...	...	...	5
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	5
36.	Homicide and Operations of War	...	...	...	0

Total — 192 Deaths

These figures include 101 inward transferable deaths

## CAUSES OF DEATH

Malignant disease (Cancer) : 36 deaths were due to this i.e., 18.75% of all deaths. Cancer of the lung killed 11 males.

Cardio-Vascular disease : This caused 79 deaths i.e., 41.1% of all deaths. 36 of the 79 deaths occurred in people under the age of 65.

Respiratory disease : (Pneumonia, bronchitis and other respiratory disease) caused 27 deaths i.e., 14% of all deaths.

## ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

There were five deaths due to motor vehicle accidents:

Male	80 years	Cerebral contusion when crossing road on foot during hours of darkness.
Female	73 years	Pulmonary embolism due to multiple fractures sustained when crossing road.
Male	22 years	Ruptured aorta due to chest injuries received when in impact with motor car whilst riding as pillion passenger on motor cycle.
Male	5 years	Multiple injuries when struck by motor car whilst running on carriageway of trunk road.
Male	4 years	Cerebral contusion when struck by motor car whilst playing in the street.

There were five other accidental deaths as follows:

Male	74 years	Broncho pneumonia following fractured left femur sustained in street fall.
Female	78 years	Co2 poisoning due to inhalation of coal gas from domestic supply.
Male	76 years	Pulmonary embolism following fracture of left femur sustained when falling whilst getting out of bed.
Male	7 months	Inhalation of vomit.
Female	69 years	Broncho pneumonia following cellulitis of leg and infection through skin, broken by use of anti-rheumatic paste.

#### AGES AT DEATH:

Infants under 1 year...	10
1 to 9 years ...	4
10 to 19 years ...	2
20 to 29 years ...	2
30 to 39 years ...	6
40 to 49 years ...	18
50 to 59 years ...	23
60 to 69 years ...	43
70 to 79 years ...	52
80 to 89 years ...	24
Over 90 years ...	8
<hr/>	
Total —	192 Deaths
<hr/>	

#### INFANT MORTALITY—DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

Male	— 1 day	Broncho pneumonia
Male	— 10 hours	Broncho pneumonia and prematurity
Male	— 2 months	Anuria
Male	— 3 days	Neonatal pneumonia
Male	— 7 months	Asphyxia - accidental
Male	— 8 hours	Adrenal haemorrhage
Female	— 6 hours	Prematurity
Female	— 1 month	Uraemia
Female	— 9 hours	Prematurity
Female	— 4 hours	Hydrops Foetalis

#### SUICIDE :

There were 5 cases

Male	— 44 years	Ingestion of strychnine
Male	— 64 years	Acute barbiturate poisoning
Male	— 66 years	Co2 poisoning from inhalation of coal gas
Male	— 69 years	Co2 poisoning from inhalation of coal gas
Female	— 38 years	Barbiturate poisoning

## SECTION B

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

The Urban District Council is the Sanitary authority responsible for the environmental services. It delegates to its Health Committee "Authority and power to institute any proceedings or to do any act which the Council might have instituted or done for the suppression of nuisances and the safeguarding of public health, but not the raising of any loans or the making of any rate or contract."

The following additional committees are responsible in one form or another with matters of public health: Housing and Planning and Development.

Staffordshire County Council, as the Local Health Authority under the National Health Service Act 1946, administers all local authority health functions within the Urban District. These include National and Child Welfare, Domiciliary Midwifery, General Nursing, Health Visiting, Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care, Ambulance Service, Home Help Service and Mental Welfare. Day to day administration is carried out by the Newcastle Rural and Kidsgrove Area Health Committee on which the Council has a representative.

#### AMBULANCE SERVICE (SECTION 27)

The Kidsgrove Station adjoins the new Fire Station. There are 2 ambulances and one sitting car and a staff of six—one officer and 5 drivers. The hours were extended to 16 hours from 1st April, 1965, covering the period 8.0 a.m. to midnight Monday to Friday; Saturday the hours are 8.0 a.m. to 12 p.m. Outside these hours the service is covered by Newcastle station.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE

Kidsgrove is served by the Public Health Laboratory Service, Stafford. This is directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health. It is a component of a free national laboratory service for England and Wales. The work of the Laboratory is designed to assist the Medical Officer of Health and the general practitioners in the diagnosis, prevention and control of communicable diseases. Its activities include the examination of throat and nose swabs, sputum, blood and excreta of human origin as aids to diagnosis of suspected and actual infectious diseases. Its sanitary work includes mainly the bacteriological examination of drinking water, the testing of sampled milk for cleanliness and for the presence of the tubercle bacillus and other pathogenic organisms, and the bacteriological testing of ice-cream, synthetic cream, and shellfish as distributed to the user or consumer. Its staff is available to participate in the investigation of outbreaks of infectious disease in the area which it serves with the general aim of preventing or controlling disease.

SPUTUM : During 1966 the laboratory services investigated specimens of sputum submitted for examination for the tubercle bacillus. All the specimens were examined by direct microscopy or by cultural methods.

FAECES : Specimens were submitted to the laboratory for bacterial examination, by local medical practitioners and by the local authority. Samples were taken from known or suspected cases of dysentery, and food poisoning.

MILK : The laboratory continues to report on the results of biological tests for tuberculosis in samples of milk submitted to it by the County Council and sold retail in the Urban District

VACCINES : The laboratory distributes in the prevention of disease, diphtheria prophylactic, and calf lymph for smallpox vaccination. It makes available measles prophylactic for the passive immunisation of contacts and distributes outfits for the collection of pathological material.

For the convenience of local medical practitioners and for use at the Infant Welfare Centre the following antigenic materials are held available, Poliomyelitis vaccine, triple antigen (diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus) combined diphtheria tetanus antigen, tetanus toxoid and diphtheria prophylactic in several forms. No stock of calf lymph is held but obtained fresh from the Public Health Laboratory on demand.



## SECTION C

### PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The prevalence of notifiable infectious and other diseases during the year was slightly lower than the previous year.

The number of confirmed notifications of infectious disease in 1966 was 112 compared to 120 in 1965 and 90 in 1964.

A table showing the notifications of infectious diseases during 1966 appears in the report on page 15.

The Infectious Disease Isolation Hospital for the area is at Bucknall—a comparatively short distance away. This hospital receives all types of infectious disease with the exception of smallpox which is treated at the Witton Smallpox Hospital, Birmingham. Admission is arranged directly by the local general practitioners and transport is provided by the local Ambulance Service.

#### SCARLET FEVER

This disease was less prevalent in 1966—5 cases occurred compared to 15 in 1965 and 1 in 1964

The disease in general is now a very mild one and responds readily to treatment

#### WHOOPIING COUGH

No cases were notified during the year compared to 2 in 1965 and 3 in 1964.

The use of combined antigen giving simultaneous protection against whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus is no doubt largely responsible for the reduced incidence of this disease. Initial protection is given in infancy, the primary course consisting of three injections commencing when the baby is three to four months old.

#### MEASLES

The notifications of measles totalled 95, mostly received in the later months of 1966, which preceeded a build up of cases in early 1967.

#### ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS

The district was again free of this disease during 1966. The figures of cases for the last few years are shown on page 14.

Vaccination is now available to all under 40 years of age using either oral (live) or killed (Salk) vaccine by injection.



## DIPHTHERIA

There has again been no case in Kids Grove. Continued freedom from this disease is dependent on complete immunisation of the childhood population. Parents should be fully aware of their duty to have the children immunised in infancy. The state of immunity is achieved by three injections with one month between, and should be commenced at four months of age. It is now customary to use a combined vaccine which confers simultaneous protection against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus. A booster dose should be given at the age 5 years, and it is desirable to give a further booster during school life, at age 8—10 years.

The absence of the disease from the community will continue to depend on parental response to the educative efforts of all health workers. A fall in the level of community protection could result in frank cases of diphtheria reappearing.

## DYSENTERY

12 cases were notified, of which 4 cases were confirmed.

## ACUTE PNEUMONIA

There was only one case notified, in a female aged 68 years. No admission was made to hospital.

## FOOD POISONING

Six cases were notified in 1956, of which only 1 case was confirmed.

## TUBERCULOSIS

The year commenced with a total of 187 persons on the Register and a further 6 persons were added during the year, of which 5 were new cases and 1 was an inward transfer of a case originally notified in 1963. No cases were removed from the Register during the year.

The new cases added to the Register consisted of 5 Pulmonary and 1 Non-Pulmonary, the ages being:

Males — 28, 41, 58 and 67 years.

Females — 24 and 50 years.

In recent years the number of new cases has been fairly steady, despite the rise in population. The proportion of cases in Kids Grove at 31-12-66 is 8.89 per 1,000 population.

The Health Visitors provide progress reports on tuberculosis patients already on the register and report upon environmental conditions of new patients.

VACCINATION and IMMUNISATION

The following figures have been supplied to me by the Newcastle Area Health Office of the County Council showing the work done during 1966 in the district under the County Council's Vaccination and Immunisation Scheme.

VACCINATION:

Poliomyelitis:	Course of oral vaccine, 3 doses ...	534
	Booster dose ...	292
Smallpox	Vaccination ... ..	253
	Re-vaccination ... ..	18

IMMUNISATION:

Primary Triple (Diphtheria, ...	393
Whooping Cough and Tetanus)	
Booster Triple ... ..	153
Primary Diphtheria and Tetanus...	34
Booster Diphtheria and Tetanus...	184
Primary Diphtheria ... ..	Nil
Booster Diphtheria ... ..	80
Primary Tetanus ... ..	26
Booster Tetanus ... ..	4

KIDSGROVE URBAN DISTRICT—CONFIRMED NOTIFICATIONS 1957—1966

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Scarlet Fever	14	13	7	8	3	2	3	1	15	5
Whooping Cough	102	1	—	41	—	—	8	3	2	—
ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS										
Paralytic	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	208	39	121	3	649	3	324	70	92	95
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	73	65	—	—	1	7	—	7	3	4
Meningococcal infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ac. Pneumonia	6	4	4	2	8	4	2	2	1	1
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ACUTE ENCEPHALITIS										
Infective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-Infective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid fevers	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	3	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	6	6	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	1
TUBERCULOSIS										
Respiratory	11	4	10	7	7	6	8	6	7	5
Non-Respiratory	2	2	—	2	—	1	2	1	—	1
Puerperal pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS...	429	137	146	64	673	24	348	90	120	112

# INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE (AFTER CORRECTION)

DISEASES	at all ages	under 1	1- 2	2- 3	3- 4	4- 5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-34	35-44	45-64	65& over	age u'k'n
Scarlet Fever	5	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	95	5	7	14	10	13	43	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic and Non-Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary T.B.	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	—
Non-Pulmonary T.B.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTALS	112	5	7	14	10	15	49	2	—	3	3	2	2	—

# INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED MONTH BY MONTH (AFTER CORRECTION)

DISEASES	Total notified	Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.											
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Scarlet Fever	5	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	4	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	95	—	—	—	—	5	8	2	1	—	1	51	27
Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polio myelitis (Paralytic and Non-Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary T.B.	5	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Non-Pulmonary T.B.	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	112	2	1	6	2	7	9	2	2	—	2	51	28



# TUBERCULOSIS

TABLE 1 — NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1966

Age Periods	New Cases—6				Deaths—0			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0—1 ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—25 ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35 ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45 ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55 ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65 ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ... ..	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—

The following tables show the present position of the Tuberculosis cases:-

TABLE II — TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER.

	Males		Females		Totals
	Pulmonary	Non-Pul.	Pulmonary	Non-Pul.	
Number of cases of Tuberculosis on Register at 31/12/65	93	14	64	16	187
Notifications received during 1966	3	1	2	—	6
Cases removed during 1966	—	—	—	—	—
Number of cases of Tuberculosis on Register at 31/12/66	96	15	66	16	193

## SECTION D

### WATER SUPPLIES

The whole of the Urban District is supplied with water by the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board. The water is of good quality and the supply is well maintained throughout the year.

The water is derived from the following sources:

(a) Tittesworth and Wall Grange Pumping Stations, which pump to the Goldenhill Service Reservoir, thence to the Kidsgrove area.

(b) Peckforton and Tower Wood Pumping Stations, which pump water to Storage Tanks at Talke, thence into the Kidsgrove area.

The raw water from these supply sources are examined regularly.

The whole of the population has a piped supply of water direct to approx 7,200 dwelling houses and business premises. No properties are supplied by means of standpipe.

Bacteriological and chemical samples of the water are taken at regular intervals, and have proved satisfactory.

The waters are of the highest bacteriological purity and organic quality and none is plumbo-solvent. They are pure and wholesome and suitable for domestic supply

### PUBLIC HEALTH ACT INSPECTIONS

The following is a summary of the principle work undertaken under the Public Health Act, etc. During the year 42 complaints were received and investigated. 38 preliminary notices were served for housing defects.

Inspections and revisits made with respect to:—

Housing and other defects	...	...	...	74
Refuse accommodation	...	..	...	1700
Refuse collection and disposal		...	...	282
Drainage	..	...	...	42
Closet conversions	...	...	...	3
Watercourses, ditches, sewers, etc.	..	...		7
Water supply (sampling, etc.)	...	...	...	3
Infectious diseases	...	...	...	12
Verminous conditions	...	...	...	2
Caravans	...	...	...	5
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	250

## SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

### (a) SEWAGE WORKS

The Sewage works at Red Bull, was brought into use on 19th October, 1960. and officially opened on 20th April, 1961. This sewage works is amongst the most advanced in the country, and is operated on the activated sludge system; this system consisting of:-

(a) mechanically raked screens from which all trash is passed through a disintegrator pump, and returned to the flow; (b) a grit removal tank, from which grit is removed by a mechanical scraper, and is washed before disposal to tip; (c) mechanically desludged sedimentation tanks, to remove the settleable solids; (d) a 'simplex' mechanical aeration plant, which replaced the old filter beds; (e) mechanically desludged final settling tanks; (f) a treated sludge digestion tank.

A pumphouse and administration block has been provided, containing up-to-date laboratory facilities, and a gas/oil engine is available to drive a generating set for stand-by power. Gas produced by the process of digestion of the sludge can be used as an additional source of power.

Details of the flow at the works are given hereunder:—

Month	Total Flow Gallons	Max. Flow Recorded	Average Daily Flow	Rainfall
January	40,180,000	2,952,000	1,296,000	1.53"
February	43,700,000	2,752,000	1,560,000	3.54"
March	30,796,000	1,936,000	993,000	1.53"
April	39,026,000	3,016,000	1,300,860	3.25"
May	34,368,000	3,020,000	1,108,000	2.52"
June	33,928,000	2,968,000	1,130,000	3.20"
July	35,504,000	1,992,000	1,145,000	4.34"
August	30,804,000	2,716,000	993,000	3.25"
September	27,856,000	1,856,000	928,000	1.80"
October	38,008,000	2,112,000	1,226,000	3.91"
November	31,662,000	1,688,000	1,055,000	2.19"
December	51,658,000	2,964,000	1,666,000	4.37"
Total	437,490,000		1,200,071	35.43"

### (b) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE GENERALLY:—

The district is almost completely sewered.

The main sewers in the Talke and Hardingswood Wards are being relaid to the main outfall sewers leading to the Red Bull sewage works.

The sewage from all wards is now conveyed to the outfall works at Red Bull, Lawton, which was brought into use in 1961, following complete major reconstruction.

Because of mining subsidence, the sewer at High Street, Newchapel had to be relaid, and a new pumping station incorporated.

A new sewer and pumping station is being constructed to serve the Ravenscliffe Road area of Kidsgrove.



## CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

During the year only one conversion was carried out, although the Council's grant towards the cost of conversions had previously been raised to a maximum of £10 to encourage owners to undertake this work.

In my opinion the number of unconverted properties is still far too high, and I would suggest that all measures be considered to secure their conversion, or removal as soon as circumstances permit, including an upward review of the Council's grant.

## PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The public conveniences in Liverpool Road, Heathcote Street and Congleton Road, Butt Lane operated normally during the year.

## CLEAN AIR ACT

The Kidsgrove Urban District Council have, after due consultation with all interested parties, decided on a policy of smoke control which will give coverage of the district within 12 - 15 years. Such plans are of course entirely dependent upon the availability of staff, authorised fuels and approved appliances, and are also dependent upon a co-operative and well-informed public for their success. Orders have been made upon areas of land approved for housing development, to ensure that new properties erected comply fully with smoke control requirements from the first day of occupation.

The following table gives details of the orders so far confirmed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

Order No.	Title of Order	No. of Properties	Acreage	Date of Operation
1	Stonebank	120	12	1.6.64
2	Gill Bank	80	8.8	1.6.64
3	Coppice	80	8.75	1.6.64
4	Beech Drive	100	8.5	1.6.64
5	Red Lion Farm	80	8	1.6.64
6	Ian Road Extension	34	3.7	1.6.64
7	Hollinwood	37	3	1.6.64
8	Spout Hollow	11	1	1.7.65
9	Millstone	30	3	1.7.65
10	Pump Farm, Mow Cop	20	2.7	1.7.66
11	Clough Hall	505	567.25	1.7.67
12	Slacken	30	2.5	1.7.67
13	Rookery	139	13.5	1.7.67

Other orders are in the course of preparation.

Inspections of properties in the Clough Hall area to be covered by Order No. 11 continued during the year, and final details are now being considered before submission to the Ministry of this Order affecting 505 premises.

## CARAVANS

Under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960, occupiers of sites and/or caravans are required to obtain licenses from the Council. The Act is designed to control sites from both planning and Public Health aspects. There are 3 licensed sites in the district, each for a single caravan.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

This new Act, the main provisions of which came into force during 1964, is designed to make provision for securing the health, safety and welfare of persons employed to work in offices or shop premises and certain railway premises.

The Act contains provisions concerning cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, lighting, sanitary and washing facilities, drinking water, machinery, first-aid and fire precautions.

The occupiers of all premises to which the Act applies are required to register their premises with the appropriate authority, generally the local authority or Her Majesty's Inspectorate.

By the end of the year a total of 138 premises had been registered and all had received a general inspection. A total of 16 contraventions was found during the year, and by the end of the year only a few contraventions were outstanding.

The following is a summary of the various types of premises:

Class of premises	No. of premises registered during year		No. of registered premises at end of year	
Offices ... ..	...	—	...	25
Retail shops ... ..	...	4	...	94
Wholesale shops, warehouses	...	—	...	10
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	...	1	...	9
Fuel storage depots ... ..	...	—	...	—
	Totals ...	5	...	138

Total number of visits of all kinds to registered premises: 130.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

(a) Refuse collection: Refuse is normally collected once every 10 days by modern covered vehicles. A special collection of trade refuse is made at either weekly or fortnightly intervals, for which a charge is levied.

(b) Refuse Disposal: All refuse is now disposed of at a new refuse tip situated in a disused ravine at Gill Bank, Kidsgrove.

It is estimated that this tip, will fulfil all the Council's tipping needs for many years, and control of tipping is facilitated by the ravine levels. The refuse is levelled, compacted and covered, by use of a bulldozer.

(c) Nightsoil: A combined gully and cesspool emptying vehicle is operated by the Council. This vehicle is equipped with interchangeable bodies which may be fitted to enable it to be used for these purposes, and also for the collection of nightsoil. Nightsoil is normally collected once fortnightly throughout the whole of the area, and is disposed of by tipping into a specially constructed inlet, situated adjacent to the now disused Rookery Sewerage Works.



(d) Street Sweeping and Gulley Emptying: Street sweeping is carried out by a mechanical sweeping vehicle, equipped to sprinkle water to allay dust during sweeping operations. The mileages of the different classified roads within the Urbain District are as follows:- Trunk roads - 3.5 miles; Class I roads - 0.64 miles; Class II roads - 1.01 miles; Class III roads - 5.5 miles; District roads - 27.0 miles; Private Streets - 2.53 miles.

Gulley Emptying is undertaken by the gulley-emptying vehicle previously mentioned, which empties all gullies of sediment by suction, and replaces the correct amount of water to form a seal.

The Council having previously resolved to institute a municipal dustbin scheme, dustbins were delivered during 1965 to every separate household in the Newchapel ward. The Kidsgrove and Talke wards were supplied during 1966.

### SALVAGE

The collection of waste paper salvage continued during the year, by means of trailers attached to the refuse vehicles. Sales of paper during the financial year 1966/67 were 184 tons, value £1,708/7/9. In addition quantities of metals and rags were also disposed of.

## DISINFESTATION.

### (a) DESTRUCTION OF RATS AND MICE:

Is carried out in accordance with the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, the Council employing one part-time operator for this purpose. The Council provides a free service to all premises.

The following table gives details of treatments:-

Properties other than Sewers	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district ...	6,854	39
2. a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification ...	116	5
b) Number infested by		
i) Rats	116	5
ii) Mice	—	—
3. a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and for mice for reasons other than notification...	—	—
b) Number infested by		
i) Rats	—	—
ii) Mice	—	—
Legal proceedings	No legal proceedings instituted	

During the year the main sewers in the Urban District were treated with Fluoracetamide.

## FACTORIES ACT

### 1. INSPECTIONS

Premises		Number on Register	Number of	
			Inspections	Written Notices
(i)	Factories without mechanical power (S.1.2.3.4.6.) ...	2	1	—
(ii)	Factories with mechanical power (S.7) ...	66	35	—
(iii)	Other premises under the Act (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	—	—	—
(iv)	Outworkers (Wearing Apparel, making, etc.) ...	—	—	—
Total ...		68	36	—

### 2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars		Defects Found	Defects Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):				
(a)	Insufficient ...	1	1	—
(b)	Unsuitable or defective ...	1	1	1
(c)	Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—
Other offences ...		—	—	—
Total ...		2	2	1

## SECTION E - HOUSING

Number of houses erected by Private Enterprise ...	...	...	106
Number of houses erected by Local Authority ...	...	...	0
			106

At the end of the year, the Council had 62 houses under construction by Messrs Wimpey Ltd., and 24 flats and maisonettes had been commenced at Wellington Road, Kidsgrove.

### 1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR:-

(a) Total number of houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	...	...	60
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	...	...	98
(c) Number of houses in which defects were remedied ...	...	...	44

In addition the following action was also taken:

(d) Properties closed pending demolition in Central Redevelopment area	...	...	...	18
(e) Properties closed elsewhere as individual unfit	...	...	...	2
(f) Demolished as dangerous unfit	...	...	...	58
(g) Demolished as dangerous building	...	...	...	0
(h) Demolished for road widening	...	...	...	0

A considerable area of the Kidsgrove Town Centre is now cleared and ready for development.

The Council have now agreed upon an overall Clearance and Redevelopment plan for the congested area of older properties lying above the Town Centre. Inspections of dwellings in proposed clearance areas Nos. 1 and 2, which are to be included in Compulsory Purchase Orders, were commenced during the year.

### 2. IMPROVEMENT GRANT SCHEMES

These schemes provide for the modernisation or conversion of older houses which although structurally sound, are lacking in modern conveniences. The improvement of such properties assists in the provision of satisfactory living accommodation without recourse to rehousing by the Local Authority.

#### (a) DISCRETIONARY GRANTS:

This grant system was discontinued by the local authority during 1963.

#### (b) STANDARD GRANTS:

This scheme, which was introduced during 1959, provided for grants to be paid as of right, to owners of substantially sound properties, providing that certain requirements are fulfilled.

The grants available cover the provisions of five "Standard" amenities, viz. a fixed bath or shower, wash-hand basin, hot water supply, water closet and satisfactory facilities for the storage of food.

The following table gives details of the numbers of applications dealt with during the year:-

Applications		Standard Grants paid 1966						
		No. of dwellings	Total Grant	Number of amenities provided				
				Fixed bath or showers	Wash-hand basin	Hot water supply	Water closet	Food storage
Received (No. of dwellings)	Approved (No. of dwellings)							
38	36	33	£6,211	33	33	33	30	24

(c) IMPROVEMENT AREAS:

No Improvement areas were declared during the year.

3. RENT ACT 1957

3 certificates of disrepair were issued during the year.

4. HOUSING MANAGEMENT

The Public Health and Housing Department have control of 1,830 Council Houses Shops and Flats, and the following figures give an indication of some of the duties of the Department. It should be noted that the number of housing repair complaints received often mention several separate items which have to be broken down for the appropriate tradesmen to deal with.

(a) REHOUSING:

Number of applications for rehousing received during the year	...	...	...	143
Number of families visited to assess conditions	...	...	...	98
Nlumber of families rehoused from within the U.D.	...	...	...	69

(b) COUNCIL HOUSE MAINTENANCE:

Number of complaints received during the year	...	...	...	2412
Number of reported defects remedied	...	...	...	2976
Number of reported defects outstanding at 31/12/66	...	...	...	276

(c) REPAINTING:

Kidsgrove Estates	...	...	...	...	...	...	226
Shops and Flats	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

Total number of houses repainted	232
----------------------------------	-----



In addition, internal redecoration of several O.A.P's Bungalows was carried out, and other houses becoming vacant were redecorated before reletting.

(d) GENERAL:

It is estimated that over 3,000 general enquiries were dealt with during the year.

SECTION F

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION

There are six private slaughterhouses in the district, and all operated satisfactorily during the year. It was necessary to report certain contraventions of the Hygiene Regulations at the slaughterhouses but after further discussion had taken place the matters complained of were dealt with.

A 100 per cent inspection of all carcasses continued to be made and in accordance with the Meat Inspection Regulation 1963, all carcasses are stamped.

FOOD HYGIENE

The various regulations and bylaws relating to Food Hygiene are enforced within the Urban District. Regular Inspections of the varied types of food premises are carried out, with particular reference to the maintenance of hygienic conditions in premises used for the preparation of food.

The majority of retail food shops are of the small general grocery and confectionery type and with the modern trend for pre-packed foods, canned food, many shops sell little open food, with a consequent reduction in the risk of contamination. The personal hygiene of the food handler is however of the utmost importance.

Complaints received concerning foreign bodies in foods, are increasing in accordance with a general national trend. The complaints were taken up with the manufacturers concerned and satisfactory explanations given.

In accordance with Circular 1/66 of the Ministry of Health concerning Annual Reports the following is a list of the various types of food premises, together with details of premises provided with hot and cold running water, wash basins, sinks, etc., and the number of inspections made:—

Types of Premises	No. of Premises	No. of Inspections	Provided Hot & Cold Water	With Wash Basin	Sink
Cafés ... ..	3	9	3	3	3
Butchers' Shops ...	15	40	15	15	15
Fried Fish and Chip Shops	15	20	15	15	15
Grocery and mixed business					
Swcets and Confectionery	97	114	97	78	97
Wet Fish and Greengrocery	11	15	11	11	11
Licensed Premises ...	29	32	29	29	29

REGISTRATION OF FOOD PREMISES

The number of premises registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 is as follows:—

(a)	Storage and sale of ice-cream	...	...	...	50
(b)	Butchers' shops preparing or manufacturing sausage or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food	...	...	...	15

None of the ice-cream premises are used for the manufacture of ice-cream. The premises, mainly confectionery and mixed business, sell a pre-packed product.

MILK SUPPLY

The sampling of milk for bacteriological examination, biological examination and for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act is carried out by the Staffordshire County Council.

All milk sold retail is of three types: "Pasteurised," "Sterilised" and "Untreated."

Details of samples taken by the County Council appear at the end of this section.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and inspected	3,382	764	12	18,407	6,464
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis &amp; Cysticerci</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	1	2	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	6.15	114	—	2,451	307
Percentage of the number	208	14.92	8.3	13.33	4.75
<i>Tuberculosis only:</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Cysticercosis:</i>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—

WEIGHTS CONDEMNED

Offal (Head and tongue, lungs, liver, heart, etc.) ... 3,739 lbs.

All condemned meat is stained green before leaving the slaughterhouses and is disposed of for animal feeding purposes.

There are 37 men licensed to slaughter animals under the provisions of the Slaughter of Animals Acts.

FOOD INSPECTION

No special examinations of food consignments were necessary during the year, and routine examinations of food stocks resulted in the surrender of the following foods, excluding meat and offals which are included in detailed tables relating to meat inspection.

The following foodstuffs were condemned:—

Tinned Meats	...	...	...	...	58
Miscellaneous Tinned Foods	...	...	...	...	274
					—
					Total 332 lbs.
					—

# DETAILS OF GENERAL FOOD SAMPLES TAKEN DURING 1966

## FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955

Number of samples taken	...	...	...	...	...	64
Number of samples genuine	...	...	...	...	...	62
Number of samples adulterated	...	...	...	...	...	2

## CLASSIFICATION OF GENERAL FOODS:-

Beef Sausage	Refined Groundnut Oil
Pork Sausage	Mixed Fruit Jam
Swiss Roll Chocolate	Lean Corned Beef
Cheese Spread	Chocolate Sandwich Cake
Creamed Rice Milk Pudding (4)	Edam Cheese
Cakes filled with Fresh Cream	Ground Cinnamon
Garden Peas (2)	Bramble Jelly
Creamery Butter	Whole Orange Drink
Orange Marmalade	Ground Almonds
Shredded Beef Suet with Flour	Blackcurrant Jam
Tapioca Cakes	Cheshire Cheese
Groundnut Cooking Oil	Tomato Juice
Aurola Cherry Syrup	Mincemeat
Pickled Onions	Savoury Minced Steak (2)
Golden Syrup	Gob Stoppers
White Petroleum Jelly	Strawberry Jam
Tea	Hamburgers with Gravy
Butter (2)	Lemon Marmalade
American Lard	Pickled Beetroot
Sliced Beans	Eccles Cakes
Cleaned Currants	Lard
Fish Cakes (2)	New Zealand Cheddar Cheese
Lemon Barley Water	Salad Cream
Semolina	Pork Luncheon Meat (2)
Ground Rice	Peanut Butter
Macaroni Cheese	Porridge Oats
Toffees with Full Cream Milk	Plain Flour
Orange Squash	Washed Sultanas

## INFORMAL RETAIL MILK SAMPLES

Untreated	...	11	...	(including 5 Channel Island)
Pasteurised	...	28	...	(including 4 Channel Island)
Sterilised	...	17		
Ultra Heat Treated	...	2		
		<hr/>		
Total		58	...	All satisfactory
		<hr/>		

**REPORT ON SAMPLES WHICH RECEIVED ADVERSE  
REPORT FROM ANALYST.**

Article	Report	Action Taken
Plain Flour Formal	Contained 90 mgs. of Chalk per 100 grams of flour. Statutory requirements are that plain flour should contain not less than 235 mgs. of chalk and not more than 390 mgs. of chalk per per 100 grams of flour and the sample is therefore 61.7% deficient of chalk.	Further samples to be taken
Washed Sultanas Formal	Sample contains acid mineral matter, 0.21% added mineral oil 0.15% Sulphur dioxide preservative Nil. Label should carry list of ingredients The amount of acid insoluble mineral matter is excessive.	Taken up with Wholesalers







